

Mexico. Final decision as to his course will await the formal reply to Secretary Lansing's note demanding that General Carranza explain his hostile attitude to his troops in the vicinity of the expeditionary columns.

It can be stated on the highest authority that General Pershing's orders have not been changed in any respect, and that the shortening of his lines was made necessary by the military questions of supply and defense determined by himself and General Funston, without reference to Washington.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, pointed out to-day that the movement of the American troops toward the border had created a good impression in Mexico. He was hopeful that the differences would be adjusted amicably. As supporting the declaration of his government that it was taking all possible steps to stop bandit operations in the border region, Mr. Arredondo said that as rapidly as General Pershing's men had moved northward, Mexican troops had taken their places, and a strict police control of the territory had been maintained.

OBJECT SEEMED TO BE COMPLETED
This situation already had presented itself to State Department officials. While the hostile utterances and orders of the de facto government have brought about a crisis, the object which the Washington government has consistently sought, it was pointed out, seems in a fair way toward being accomplished.

There never has been any purpose, it was said, but to withdraw completely from Mexico when the de facto government showed the willingness and ability to furnish adequate military protection to the border region. That now is being given, apparently, in the sections from which General Pershing has withdrawn, although it also has appeared that the Mexican troops are being disposed for the primary purpose of making a display of force against any southern movement by the Americans.

It is not known whether this aspect of the situation may be regarded as justifying further retirement toward the border.

The State Department had no advice to-day regarding the probable date when a reply to the demand presented more than a week ago might be received. Mr. Arredondo also professed ignorance of his government's plans. The latest intimation reaching the State Department was that the Mexican note would be transmitted through the embassy, although the ambassador felt certain it would come through Special Agent Rodgers, at Mexico City. Mr. Arredondo emphatically denied suggestions that the communication already had reached him and was being held up for telegraphic instructions to deliver it. That was the course pursued with the long demand for withdrawal of American troops sent several weeks ago, which was brought by messenger from Mexico City.

REMOVAL OF FIELD SPECULATIVE: NO FOUNDATION IN FACT

The War Department press bureau tonight gave out this statement: "The rumor that the War Department is considering the appointment of a commander-in-chief for all field forces along the border and in Mexico is purely speculative, and has no foundation in fact."

Lieutenant Edward L. Muson left Washington tonight to take charge of the organization of sanitary work along the border.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

IMPRESSIONS MEXICO
MEXICO CITY, July 3.—President Wilson's speech before the New York Press Club has made a deep impression here and is the subject of general comment. The papers print in large type the statement of the President that the American people do not want war and that he is not the servant of those who desire to increase their property in Mexico.

Another item which is given a prominent place in the press is a dispatch from El Paso stating that the liberation of the American troops taken prisoner at Carrizal had caused a good impression. "Great states and a more sympathetic feeling toward the people and the government of Mexico. Stories that the American forces are steadily retreating northward and that the places which they have abandoned are being occupied by the constitutional troops also have been widely printed and have caused considerable elation among the people.

According to travelers arriving from the state of Guerrero, the constitutional forces have obtained control of all the important places in that state, which has been a hotbed of brigandage for years.

TROOPS ORDERED PULSED

TO ELIMINATE BUTTE DAM
COLUMBUS, N. M., July 3.—Troops of the New Mexico National Guard have been ordered rushed to the Elephant Butte Dam, 125 miles northeast of Columbus.

The dam is the second largest artificial body of water in the world, and irrigates a valley for 150 miles to the south.

CARRANZA DECLINES OFFER OF VILLA MEN TO SERVE

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—General Carranza has emphatically declined that Villa generals will not be received in the ranks of the constitutional forces in the event of war with the United States. General Carranza and his former lieutenants of Villa, offered their services to the first chief in the event of a foreign war. General Carranza to-night issued an order that both generals were to be expelled from Mexico. Offers of services of this character continue to be received daily, and some of them have been taken under advisement.

The government has decided to establish three new locations in central America. One will have large Mexican interests in Costa Rica and Honduras, a second will represent Mexico in Salvador and Nicaragua, and a third will be established in Guatemala.

WILL GO INTO CAMP

Engineer Corps in Need of Cooks, Horsehoes and Powder-men.

The newly formed Engineer Corps of the United States Army is expected to be organized at Camp Henry C. Stuart tomorrow. Medical examination will be begun at once, preparatory to the mustering in of the new command. About one-half of the recruits in the company will come from Norfolk, and the others from Richmond.

MARCH OVER DESERT ALMOST UNEQUALED

Squadron of Cavalry Sent Under Major Jenkins to Search for Survivors of Carrizal Engagement Returns to Headquarters Camp.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, June 28 (by motor courier to Columbus, N. M., July 3).—Out of the dust haze that hung over the headquarters camp to-day returned the squadron of cavalry sent under Major John M. Jenkins to search for the survivors of Carrizal. The clothing of the men was seeped in dust and the coats of the horses were dusty. These men of the Eleventh Cavalry talked but little of their experiences, but their description of their efforts to save their horses from perishing revealed the story of a march that has not been equaled in the present expedition—the story of a fight against desert heat and alkaline dust in an attempt to find a remnant of the American command ambushed by Mexicans.

It was while scouring the country near Carrizal for some trail that would give a hint of the location of the retreating American soldiers that Major Jenkins made a night stop at an abandoned windmill. All about stretched the desert and its powdery dust, which the eyes, ears, throats and every breath. A few clumps of green weed, with tiny yellow leaves, dotted the endless expanse of mesa on these sides, while to the south stood a low range of mountains. No road, no trail and no sign of habitation marked the sandy waste.

"I rode my horse up to the trough at the windmill's foot," Major Jenkins said. "There was water there, but such water! Who man, it was so full of alkaline dust that had blown into it that the horse, his throat raw with thirst, reared when he sniffed."

DESSERT GALE PUMPS
ENOUGH WATER FOR NIGHT

That night the cavalrymen cleaned the trough. They repaired the wind-

mill by tying handkerchiefs about the broken bushing. A desert gale pumped enough water for the night, but the command awoke at daybreak to find the windmill becalmed and their horses too weakened by days of hard riding through the desert to be risked without a drink, to the next waterhole.

Four troopers were sent to the top of the windmill with orders to turn it by hand. The creaky structure trembled with age, and when a puff of wind sent the wheel spinning, the brown, bearded cavalry below cheered. The stream produced was little larger than a lead pencil, but after an hour each of the horses and mules had been given a small drink.

"The command encountered for the first time in Mexico caliche rock, a sort of dry clay, the dust of which filled the air when the wind freshened, and settled in the eyes, ears, throats and nostrils of the men and animals. The horses discovered, however, that they could quench their thirst by nipping dead and yellowed galleta grass inside of which were succulent new shoots.

"It was lack of feed for the horses that caused the squadron to turn back, finally abandoning the search for the survivors of the Carrizal engagement. It was still many miles from the headquarters camp when the last of the oats, a small cup for each animal, was fed to the mounts. For a time it seemed as if the horses must perish, but the men pushed through by sheer will and their sense of duty."

To-day the squadron appeared in a swirl of white dust. The trucks accompanying the column were in the lead and had passed through sand wastes here and there impassable. And behind them came every animal in the squadron which left here.

and boys will be in training in various military camps in New York State this week. One of these camps, to be located at Fort Terry, Plum Island, will be attended by 1,200 youths.

EL PASO TO BE STATION FOR FIELD ARTILLERY

Skeleton Brigade, Under Command of Colonel Granger Adams, Being Concentrated.

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 3.—El Paso is to become the station of a skeleton brigade of field artillery under the command of Colonel Granger Adams, of the Fifth Field Artillery. It was learned here to-night. Organizations to make up the brigade are the Fifth United States Artillery, the First Massachusetts Field Artillery, and batteries from Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The concentration, according to military men, will make El Paso the largest artillery station in the United States. The Massachusetts regiment, consisting of 1,000 men and eighteen guns, arrived to-day and began mounting their cannon on the mesa behind the city, alongside of the regular artillery, the guns pointing toward Mexico.

With practically all of the guard organizations here, work was begun to get the men into shape for field service. The distribution of some of the infantry and cavalry at border points in the El Paso military district will begin within a day or so.

Numbers of troop trains passed through El Paso to-day and to-night bound for points West.

General Gonzales, commanding the Juarez garrison, announced to-night that a special train would leave tomorrow for Villa Ahumada, carrying the El Paso undertakers, who will bring the bodies of the American soldiers who fell at Carrizal to the United States for burial. The Americans will travel under an escort of Carranza soldiers and under the personal guarantee of the de facto Mexican government.

While military preparations continued to-day, reports apparently without foundation, spread that General Pershing's expeditionary force in Mexico was to be withdrawn. These reports are believed to have had their inception in the recent northward progress of the southernmost American detachments from San Geronimo and Nampiqua toward El Valle, and have resulted in to-day's announcement that General Pershing would probably take command of the newly-created New Mexico department.

JUNE CAMP IS ENDED

Civilian Members of Third Training Regiment in Plattsburg Leave for Homes.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 3.—The June camp for the military training of civilians is over, and most of the members of the Third Training Regiment, who have been here during the month, have gone to their homes. Some of them will return to attend the July camp, but the great majority of the new recruits will be composed of new men.

The old camp was disbanded yesterday. Each company commander will make a report to the War Department concerning the quality of the material in his company, and will mention the names of men regarded as fit to become officers. This information will not be made public, but will be available in case of a call to arms.

BOYS IN TRAINING CAMP

Five Hundred from 9 to 17 Years Old Assemble at Fort Hamilton for Manuevers.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Five hundred public school boys from this city, New Jersey and Pennsylvania mobilized at Fort Hamilton for military manuevers began training to-day under the direction of the School Camp Association. The boys are from nine to seventeen years old. They will remain in training from two weeks to two months, as they or their parents decide. So far as possible, they will receive instruction similar to that given to army recruits. Army officers will deliver lectures and there will be daily drills. It is estimated that 6,000 young men

will be in training in various military camps in New York State this week. One of these camps, to be located at Fort Terry, Plum Island, will be attended by 1,200 youths.

GAVIRA MAY RESUME HIS COMMAND IN JUAREZ

Would Be Indication of Intention of Carranza to Co-Operate More Fully With Americans.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, July 3 (via wireless to Columbus, N. M.).—Military authorities here received reports to-day with much interest that General Gabriel Gavira, formerly commander of the troops of the Mexican de facto government in Northern Chihuahua, is to resume his command in Juarez. It was pointed out that General Gavira, before his recent departure to Mexico City, where he was summoned for a conference with General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, had shown a disposition to co-operate with the American forces, especially after his conference with General Pershing at Casas Grandes, at which plans were discussed for a joint campaign against bandits. It seemed generally understood that if General Gavira returns to Juarez it would be an indication of the intention of the de facto government to co-operate more largely with the expeditionary forces.

As an evidence of the alertness which marks the interior American command in Mexico, a story was brought here telling of the combination of a mocking bird and a recruit sentry throwing an entire detachment into line of battle. The detachment was stationed at a water hole between bases, one soldier, every one excepting the outposts being asleep. Suddenly the voice of a sentry on a post amid a clump of cottonwoods and water willows, cried out: "Halt! Who goes there?"

Immediately there was a fusillade of shots, which brought every man in the command to the sentry's side, their rifles poised expectantly.

"Some one in the bushes," whispered the recruit sentry. "He whistled softly three times and I fired. Heard nothing since."

The soldiers prepared to withstand an attack and deployed in skirmish line. Then the bushes rustled in the breeze and again came three soft whistles. The soldiers saw in the light of the moon a little bird—a mocking bird—perched on a twig above them, and the detachment was ordered back to sleep.

TO RESIST AGGRESSION BY THE UNITED STATES

Alleged Agreement Entered Into by Nineteen Latin-American Countries in 1908.

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—An open letter was published to-day, signed by S. Cosme Zafora, in which an agreement was cited which was said to have been entered into by nineteen Latin-American countries to resist aggression by the United States. This agreement is said to have been signed by the representatives of the nineteen countries at Saragossa, Spain, on November 15, 1908. According to Zafora's letter, the signers swore by the image of the "Virgin of the Pillar" to act unitedly in the case of any single country or group of Latin-American republics being threatened by the United States.

The Church of the Virgin of the Pillar is one of the famous shrines of Spain, built in 1681. The occasion of the alleged agreement was the celebration of the centenary of Spain's release from the domination of Napoleon. Zafora states that nineteen flags of Spanish-American countries, led by that of Mexico, and ended by the national emblem of Chile, were deposited at the foot of the Virgin's pillar as a pledge to keep the pact.

Commenting on this story, Zafora says the republics of Central and South America must unite as a single people against the United States, following the "discipline and abnegation of glorious Germany" to resist successfully the colossal of the north.

Reinstated Policeman.
J. E. Kelle, 42, and costs in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of resisting Policeman Sweet in the discharge of his duty.

MEXICAN TROOPS TRAINED ON SOUND MILITARY LINES

Main Forces Being Concentrated in Interior in Position to Move Anywhere Quickly.

NUMBER OF BASES SUGGESTED

Same General Plan, According to Students of Military Affairs, Being Followed From Gulf of Mexico to Gulf of California.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., July 3.—Mexican troops throughout the northern part of Mexico are being trained on sound military lines, according to close students of military affairs among officers here. News reaching the border indicates that the plan is to scatter small bodies of troops in the country, and concentrate the main forces at points some distance in the interior, where the railroad connections make possible the dispatch of troops in any direction, and allow the movement of supplies.

Reports indicate that this general plan is being followed from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California.

From sources regarded as reliable, reports indicate the following possible Mexican bases in the north: Monterrey, Lampazos, Monclova, Cuatro Ciénegas, Sierra Mojada, Torreón, Chihuahua, some point between Nacozari and Fronteras, Hermosillo and some port on the west coast.

Of these Torreón, from its location and railroad advantages, probably would be the main base. A force at Monterrey would be in a position to oppose any advance from Brownsville, and guard the line leading to Tampico.

The force at Lampazos would be available in event of movement from Laredo, and could aid in the repulse of movements originating at Brownsville or Eagle Pass. The Monclova garrison would attempt to hold the line south from Eagle Pass.

From Cuatro Ciénegas, on the east, and Sierra Mojada, on the west, troops could be sent to the territory opposite to the Big Bend district of Texas, through which no railroad operates.

Chihuahua City would seem a natural base for operations against a column moving into Mexico from El Paso, and is so located as to feed columns operating in Western Chihuahua in the direction of the line now held by General Pershing.

Torreón, connected by railroads with Mexico City, Monterrey, Saltillo, Durango and Chihuahua and Juarez, is placed so as to be the main supply station of the Mexican army.

Reports from across the border to-day said that lack of fodder was being felt by Mexican troops. It was said corn was being cut before it ripened and fed to the horses.

RECRUITS NEEDED TO FILL UP RANKS

(Continued From First Page.)

establishment of brigade headquarters at the camp, nor of the presence there of General Vaughan. As a matter of fact, the trouble did not arise over any criticism of anybody, but because of Colonel Skerrett's manner, language and general attitude.

UNIFORMS AND SUPPLIES

Requisition on commissary stores was made yesterday by all commanders having undressed recruits. Long lines of men filed from the Administrative Building all through the day, carrying with them uniforms, changes of underclothing, socks, shirt, shoes and campaign hats. There is now enough personal equipment in camp to give every man going to the field his proper outfit. But there is still said lack of coats for the permanent camp. Men on the staff headquarters of the field artillery have been forced to sleep on bare boards because they had no cot or mattress. This lack existed while an army officer was criticizing the condition of the camp.

Battalions and companies of both regiments, which had been mustered in, spent the afternoon in drill and hike. The marches were made with full field equipment. In many instances the soldiers were garbed in civilian dress, showing that the government itself had been unprepared to meet the emergency when the mobilization call was issued. However, the men were marched and drilled whether they were in civilian dress, soldier's uniform or in half and half.

ANXIOUS TO HAVE BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS ORDERED OUT

Major C. L. Wright, camp adjutant, attached to brigade headquarters; Major Allen Potts, camp quartermaster; Captain James W. Graves, on the camp quartermaster's staff, and Surgeon-General Julius F. Lynch have all passed the medical examination and been mustered in, but it was said yesterday that they would be mustered out if General C. V. Vaughan were not mustered into the Federal service. Effort to have General Vaughan appointed a brigade commander is still being made, and the brigade headquarters staff continues in the hope that he will be ordered mustered in. But word to such an effect has not yet been received from Washington.

Colonel Skerrett made yesterday what was said to be his last official inspection of the concentration camp, and it was stated at headquarters that he had found the camp now to be in sanitary condition and in good order. He was accompanied by Colonel Joe Lane Stern and Major Allen Potts.

Major Potts called upon the railroad company yesterday to furnish first-class equipment for the movement of the troops. He informed one railroad company, which had passenger coaches ready in the yards next to the camp grounds, that its cars would not be accepted. If better equipment were not given, he said, the troops would be moved over another line.

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ARMY BILL IS LARGEST EVER BEFORE CONGRESS

Senate Committee Adds \$148,295,000 to Measure as It Passed House.

REASONS FOR BIG INCREASES

Made Necessary by Reorganization of Regular Service, Federalization of National Guard and Need Because of Mexican Emergency.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Senate Military Committee, after adding \$148,295,000 to the bill for the support of the army as it passed the House, to-day reported it to the Senate. The measure carries a total of \$336,598,000, which makes it the largest army bill ever reported to either House or Congress.

The heavy increases, members of the committee said, were made necessary by the reorganization of the regular army, the federalization of the National Guard and the imperative necessity of equipment for both forces because of the Mexican emergency.

The bill makes provision for a year for the regular army establishment, but only for six months for the National Guard on a basis of 240,000 men. Several important matters of new legislation are inserted in the bill. The most important of these gives the President, in time of war, or when war is imminent, power to "take possession and assume control of any system, or systems, of transportation." He is empowered also to use them to the exclusion of all other traffic for the transportation of troops, war material or equipment.

Under similar conditions, the Secretary of War is authorized to secure the services of such persons, whether in the military service or not, as may seem necessary to him, for the efficient organization of the quartermaster-general's department, the transportation of troops, the gathering, movement and distribution of supplies and the orderly operation of all the functions of supplies and the orderly operations of that department.

IMPORTANT INCREASES IN APPROPRIATIONS

The most important increases in appropriations made by the Senate Committee are as follows:

Signal Corps: House, \$3,775,000; Senate, \$11,827,150.

Pay of officers of the line: House, \$10,000,000; Senate, \$11,400,000; longevity pay: House, \$2,000,000; Senate, \$2,500,000.

Pay of officers of the National Guard: House, \$2,275,000; Senate, \$11,400,000.

Pay of enlisted men of all grades: House, \$7,750,000; Senate, \$10,000,000.

National Guard, \$22,000,000.

Armed aviation: House, \$1,000,000; Senate, \$1,500,000.

Ten per cent increase of officers for foreign service: House, \$250,000; Senate, \$250,000.

Twenty per cent increase of enlisted men in foreign service: House, \$500,000; Senate, \$500,000.

Subsistence of army: House, \$12,000,000; Senate, \$12,000,000.

6000 acres (including National Guard when drafted into Federal service), \$27,275,000.

Regular supplies for quartermaster corps: House, \$7,500,000; Senate, \$10,000,000.

Medical supplies: House, \$1,000,000; Senate, \$1,000,000.

Transportation of army: House, \$12,000,000; Senate, \$12,000,000.

Medical department: House, \$2,000,000; Senate, \$2,000,000.

Engineer equipment of troops: House, \$1,000,000; Senate, \$1,000,000.

Ordnance stores, ammunition: House, \$1,000,000; Senate, \$1,000,000.

Small arms, target practice: House, \$1,000,000; Senate, \$1,000,000.

The manufacture of small arms was reduced from \$5,000,000 appropriated by the House to \$2,500,000 in the Senate, on the ground that there are already 75,000 of these rifles, and more are not needed now.

Ordnance stores and supplies: House, \$2,000,000; Senate, \$11,000,000.

Machine guns: House, \$3,600,000; Senate, \$7,750,000.

Machine guns for National Guard: House, \$2,000,000; Senate, \$5,555,150.

Armored motor cars: House, \$300,000; Senate, \$1,000,000.

Field artillery for National Guard: House, \$8,000,000; Senate, \$14,200,000.

Ammunition for field artillery for National Guard: House, \$